January 9, 1772. NUMB. 2246.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The candid reception the public was pleaſed to give the SERMON *upon the uſe and abuſe of wine, publiſhed in one of your Gazettes, hath encouraged me to ſend you another by the ſame hand upon* INTEMPERANCE IN EATING. *It was found in the ſame bundle with the laſt, and was preached ſoon after it. Your giving it a place in your paper, will much oblige,* GENTLEMEN,

January 4, 1772. Yours, &c. G. S.

PROVERBS xxiii. 1, 2, 3.

When thou ſitteſt to eat with a ruler, conſider diligently what is before thee. And put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite. Be not deſirous of his dainties, for they are deceitful meat.

MY HEARERS,

THE laſt time I addreſſed you from this place, I enlarged upon the uſe and abuſe of wine. The deſign of the preſent diſcourſe is to lay before you a few conſiderations upon intemperance in eating. The Wiſe Man knew full well its baneful conſequences, and diſſuades us from it with his uſual eloquence and philanthropy in the words of our text.

Without taking up your time in wiredrawing the words, which are plain, and ſtand in need of no illuſtration, I ſhall proceed immediately to our ſubject. In order to handle it in as full and methodical a manner as poſſible, I ſhall ſpeak of intemperance, as it relates---

I. To the quality.

II. To the quantity of our aliment. And

III. To the time of taking it. After this I ſhall conclude with an APPLICATION.

I. OF THE QUALITY OF OUR ALIMENT. There hath been much common-place declamation upon this ſubject. There is ſuch a variety in the appetites and conſtitutions of mankind (implanted originally for wiſe purpoſes) that no fixed rules can be laid down under this head. In general, the more ſimple our food is, the better. Animal and vegetable food ſhould always be mixed together by people in health.---That nature intended man ſhould be ſupported by them both, we infer from the ſtructure of his teeth, and organs of digeſtion, which are formed upon the compound principles of carnivorous and granivorous animals. The proportion of vegetable food ſhould always predominate, eſpecially in warm ſeaſons, and warm climates. Wild animals, and thoſe which are full grown, ſhould be preferred to tame and young animals, as being more eaſy of digeſtion and perſpiration. For the ſame reaſon fleſh, which has been kept for ſome time, is to be preferred to that which is newly killed. Much has been ſaid againſt high ſeaſoned food. To perſons, in the full vigor of health and youth, I grant it may be hurtful; but to old, and to ſickly people, who are afflicted with a general torpor of the alimentary canal, it is not only inoffenſive, but abſolutely neceſſary. I appeal to all ſuch of my hearers, as labour under a weakneſs of the ſtomach---indigeſtion---acid belchings, and the like, whether a little ſalted or ſmoaked beef has not ſat eaſier upon your ſtomachs, and been ſooner digeſted, than the moſt ſimple food that could be contrived. High ſeaſoned food is likewiſe neceſſary to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries, more eſpecially at thoſe ſeaſons of the year, when the diſeaſes of ſuch places are epidemic. It is remarked in ſome of the Weſt-India Iſlands, as well as in thoſe parts of South-America, which are within the tropic, that ſuch as eat a large quantity of ſpices, of all kinds, with their food, are leſs ſubject to the intermitting and bilious fevers, than thoſe who avoid them.---This is eaſily accounted for, when we reflect, how much they obviate the relaxing powers of heat and moiſture, which always combine to produce theſe diſeaſes. It is for this reaſon, probably, that Providence has ſo ordered it, that the ſpicy trees grow ſpontaneouſly in warm climates only, in all parts of the world.---Before I conlude this head I ſhall remark, that little miſchief is done to the conſtitution by the quality of aliment. Nature, for the moſt part, takes the alarm, and, unleſs we uſe violence with her, deprives us of our reliſh for thoſe things, which are deſtructive to our conſtitutions. Such perſons as love meat with thoſe qualities which are hurtful, too often love likewiſe an exceſs in quantity, which leads us to the next head we propoſed, namely, to ſpeak

II. OF THE QUANTITY OF OUR ALIMENT. "Temperance (ſays Sir William Temple) conſiſts in a regular and ſimple diet, limited by every man's experience of his own eaſy digeſtion."----Food therefore may be ſaid to be taken in too large a quantity, when we do not feel light and chearful after it.---There are few who do not eat one third, or a fourth more than is neceſſary to ſupport them. The chief incentive to this is the variety of our diſhes, which excites us to eat after the appetite is ſatisfied. Few men, I believe, ever eat to exceſs more than once of one plain diſh.---The Church of Rome acts with a wiſe regard to the health, as well as morals of her ſons, in preſcribing abſtinence from fleſh during Lent, and in allowing them nothing but fiſh.---Moſt of animals, in the ſpring of the year, or the ſeaſon of Lent, are very poor, and upon ſeveral accounts unfit for food; but the chief reaſon upon which this canon is founded, and which ſerves our preſent purpoſe more immediately, is, that by confining them to fiſh only, there is leſs danger of their eating to exceſs. Nature, we ſee, not only in this, but in another ſenſual enjoyment *, ſeems to have ſet a guard over our health, and inſtead of rouſing our ſenſations by variety or novelty, kindly keeps them ſuſpended, till appetite and pleaſure are awakened together, which to the ſame object they never will be oftener than is conſiſtent with the health and vigor of the conſtitution. This wiſe œconomy in the make of our bodies, cannot be too much admired, eſpecially as we are enabled to diſcover in it the ſtrict connexion between the poſitive precepts of heaven, and our own happineſs. Next to our eating of but one diſh, I would inculcate eating but one *hearty* meal a day. In ſupport of this piece of advice, I might here ſummons many of the illuſtrious dead among the ancient philoſophers and legiſlators, who never eat more than one hearty meal in the four and twenty hours. So common was this ſimplicity of living in Greece, that Plato, upon being aſked when he returned to Athens from his travels into Sicily, what he had ſeen that was curious while he was abroad, anſwered, "Vidi monſtrum in natura, hominem bis ſaturatum in die."---"I have "beheld (ſaid he) a monſter in nature---a man who eat two hearty "meals in a day." Theſe are more than ſufficient to repair the daily waſte of the body. They oppreſs nature, and keep her conſtantly fatigued, in concocting the immenſe ſupplies of food which are thrown into the ſtomach. Although ſhe ſometimes forbears long, yet ſooner or later ſhe takes ample vengeance of ſuch as treat her in this manner, by afflicting them with blotches, and other diſorders, which are the legitimate offspring of this ſpecies of intemperance. But if we are to eat only one hearty meal a day, a queſtion very naturally occurs here, and that is, at what time ſhould it be taken?---This brings us to our laſt general head, namely, to ſpeak of temperance as it relates to the

III. TIME OF EATING. At preſent noon is looked upon as the moſt proper for this purpoſe. Hence we generally find dinner the principal meal through this country. I am aware of the difficulty of oppoſing popular prejudices, and that it is often much better to ſwim with the multitude down the ſtream, than to ſtem it alone. I am aware too of the fate of reformers in religion---politics and ſcience. Many have loſt their characters---their livings---and even their lives, by advancing things contrary to the eſtabliſhed opinions of the world. But, ſhould this be my caſe, I will not conceal my ſentiments, nor reſiſt what I look upon and feel to be the ſacred power of truth. It is well known to every one, that exerciſe of mind or body is diſagreeable after dinner. Nature recoils from them both. Every full meal is a ſtimulus to the whole ſyſtem, and brings on a temporary fever, which ſhows itſelf in that chillineſs and quickneſs of pulſe, which are ſo very remarkable after eating. To add to theſe either exerciſe of body or mind, is to divide and weaken the powers of nature in a work which requires the combined action of them all. Upon this account I think the principal meal ſhould always be made in the evening. The old Romans, we find, in the early and virtuous ages of their commonwealth, made their chief meal after night. The French (except ſuch of them as copy after the Engliſh manners) and the Italians, always make ſupper their principal meal. The Indians in this country (who live the moſt agreeable to nature of any people in the world) eat fleſh but once in the four and twenty hours, and that is in the evening, after the fatigues of fiſhing---hunting or marching, are over. Sleep is always natural after eating. Nature calls loudly for it. It is common to all the brute animals we are acquainted with. That ſtate of the body or mind which approaches neareſt to it, is always moſt agreeable to us, when we cannot enjoy it immediately.---Hence we read, that it was a practice among the Romans to ſit upon cuſhions, and to lean upon each other at their entertainments.---Our SAVIOUR adopted this cuſtom.---At the laſt feaſt he had with his diſciples (which was a ſupper) he admitted him who ſat next to him to lean upon his boſom.---But what proves, above all things, that reſt and ſleep are neceſſary after eating, is, that digeſtion has been lately proved to be carried on chiefly by fermentation; to which reſt, every body knows, is ſo eſſentially neceſſary, that it cannot take place without it. Unleſs the body enjoys more or leſs of this after eating, there can be no *perfect* concoction of the food. This is what all muſt conſent to, who have been obliged to ride on horſeback, or to uſe any violent exerciſe of body, after a hearty dinner. The digeſtion, in ſuch caſes, is ſo diſturbed, that perſons have complained of being indiſpoſed for ſeveral days after it. But methinks I hear ſome object and ſay, that eating a hearty ſupper, makes them reſtleſs in the night, and prevents their ſleeping. To ſuch I would wiſh joy.---It is a proof that nature has not yet ſunk under the weight of two hearty meals a day; for I never heard any one make this complaint, who did not likewiſe eat a hearty dinner. Leave off dining in your uſual manner, and, inſtead of eating half a pound, or a pound, of fleſh, with vegetables proportioned to it, allay your appetite with a little bread and cheeſe---a bowl of light ſoup---a cup of coffee or chocolate---or, after the French cuſtom, with a few raiſins, or an apple, and I am perſuaded you will feel no inconvenience from eating a moderate ſupper. Here give me leave to remark to you, that the more of theſe light ſubſtances you take during the day, the better, as they tend to leſſen the ſenſe of hunger, or the keenneſs of the appetite, which too often provokes us to intemperance.---Sir Francis Bacon tells us a ſtory of a very old man, whoſe manner of living he enquired into, and found that he obſerved no other rules than eating before he was hungry, and drinking before he was dry; for by theſe means he ſaid he was ſure never to eat, nor to drink too much at a time.---It is univerſally agreed, that people live much longer in warm than in cold climates. May not one reaſon of this be owing to the heat of ſuch climates diminiſhing their appetites, and thus preventing their wearing out their conſtitutions by exceſs in eating?---I would have it remembered here, that in ſpeaking of warm climates, I mean the improved parts of Aſia and Africa only. The warm climates of America are as yet too little cultivated, to allow us to extend the obſervation to our own country.---But to return. Methinks I hear others ſay, if we make ſupper our principal meal, we ſhall overſet an old rule, which bids us,

"After dinner ſit a while,
"After ſupper walk a mile.

This adage, it is true, from its great antiquity, as well as from its being delivered in rhyme, comes armed with the ſtrength of Samſon, but it does not require the ſkill of a Deſilah to cut its locks. I might here mention an hundred common ſayings in ſeveral of the arts and ſciences, as well as in common life, which are equally univerſal, and at the ſame time equally falſe with the above.---It is a vulgar error, and is repugnant both to experience and ſound philoſophy. I conclude therefore, that it is moſt agreeable to the uſage of the moſt civilized nations---to the practice of ſavages---to nature---and to common experience, to eat our chief meal at night, and that the ſeeming objections againſt it are of no weight.

I haſten now to the APPLICATION of this diſcourſe. And here I might exclaim againſt the depravity of man, which has converted the common bleſſings of life into weapons of deſtruction againſt himſelf.---I might open Pandora's box, or ſhow you Milton's Lazar-houſe,

"Wherein were laid
"Numbers of all diſeaſed, all maladies
"Of ghaſtly ſpaſm, or racking torture, qualms
"Of heart-ſick agony, all feverous kinds,
"Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs,
"Inteſtine ſtone and ulcer, colic pangs,
"Demoniac phrenzy, moaping melancholy,
"And moon-ſtruck madneſs, pining atrophy,
"Maraſmus, and wide waſting peſtilence,
"Dropſies and aſthmas, and joint-racking rheums."

And might prove to you, that moſt of theſe diſeaſes are the children of intemperance in eating. I might conduct you to yonder grave-yard, and point to the tombs of many of your former companions, who, to uſe the words of our excellent burial ſervice, "came up like flowers, and were cut down;" and who, ſtrictly ſpeaking, "lived not out half their days."---But, without entering upon theſe things, I ſhall conclude, by fixing your attention on the picture of a man, who has ſpent part of his life "among riotous eaters of fleſh."-----Mark his pale countenance! His belly is ſwelled-----his phyſicians tell us that it ariſes from a fixed obſtruction in his liver, which has brought on a ſpecies of dropſy of the worſt ſort---See! with what difficulty he breathes! A ſlow fever conſumes his vitals---His thirſt is inextinguiſhable---Say ye patrons and practicers of the healing art, can nothing be done to relieve him from this deplorable condition?---Call for ſome rich dainty----Perhaps this may revive him----Tell him of his paſt enjoyments---of the honour he once had of eating and drinking with the "Rulers" and chief men of the land. Alas! theſe can avail nothing.---The ſight of the one---and the remembrance of the other, ſerve only to encreaſe his pain.---Will cordials and bitters do nothing to rouſe the languid powers of life? Their virtues have long ago been exhauſted, when there was no occaſion for them. Better, far better, would it have been for him, had he (in the words of our text) "put a knife to his throat," or even plunged a dagger in his heart, the firſt day he gave himſelf up to his appetite, than lived to endure ſuch aggravated miſery. In a word, all nature is up in arms againſt him---The elements keep back their medicinal aids---They take part in their Creator's quarrel, whoſe bounties he has abuſed---The air refuſes to expand his lungs---water---to allay his thirſt---fire---to warm his limbs, and thus he dies his own executioner. Be exhorted, my hearers, from theſe conſiderations, to temperance and ſobriety. If you have any love for yourſelves---for your families---for your poſterity---and for the community to which you belong, think of theſe things. "Let them not depart from your eyes; keep them in the midſt of your hearts.---For they are life unto thoſe who find them, and health to all their fleſh."

* *Drink waters out of thine own ciſtern, and running waters out of thine own well. Let thy fountain be bleſſed, and rejoice with the wife of thy youth. Let her be as the loving hind, and pleaſant roe; let her breaſts ſatisfy thee at all times, and be thou raviſhed always with her love.* Proverbs v. 15, 18, 19.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, containing 270 acres, of which 170 are cleared, extending Weſtward from Frankford Road towards Germantown Road; bounded to the North by Land of John Roſs, Eſquire, and to the South by Lots of William Allen, Eſquire, and Mr. Chriſtian Crips. A Leaſe of 18 Years will be granted, if a Tenant chuſes it. JOHN DICKINSON.

HIS HONOUR the GOVERNOR has been pleaſed by a commiſſion, to appoint CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, of this city, to the office of a Public Notary and Tabellion, in this province.

☞ He keeps his office (where he alſo carries on the conveyancing buſineſs) at the north corner of Third-ſtreet and Race-ſtreet; where any perſon, having money to put out on intereſt, may, if they pleaſe to apply to him, hear, from time to time, of good and very ſufficient ſecurity for the ſame, in this city or county, and have their buſineſs tranſacted with ſecrecy, punctuality, and diſpatch, at his ſaid office, by ¶ 1 w. CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the COLLEGE, in this City, To-day and To-morrow; to begin preciſely at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. In this Courſe, conſiſting of only two Lectures, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. Some of the Experiments will be new, having never been exhibited here before; the moſt remarkable of which will be, the heating of Iron red hot, and even melting it, while it is under, and in Contact with, common cold Water.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each LECTURE.

N. B. If the Weather ſhould not be dry enough in theſe Evenings above appointed, the Exhibition muſt be deferred till the firſt dry Evenings next Week.

PARCHMENT MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, and may be had of WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD, adjoining to the Coffee-Houſe; JOHN DUNLAP, in Market ſtreet; JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; or of ISAAC COLLINS, in Burlington.

EVERY Manufacture carried on among us, however ſmall, being attended with good conſequences to the country in general; and as this Parchment hath, for ſome time paſt, been uſed by ſeveral of the moſt eminent Conveyancers in this city, and by them allowed to be ſuperior to the generality of what is imported, he hopes for encouragement, not doubting, but the friends to American Manufactures will give the preference to his Parchment, eſpecially as it is ſold as low as that imported.

N. B. Wool, well waſhed, and carefully ſorted, ſold at reaſonable rates by ſaid WOOD. ¶ 6 w.

TO-MORROW, being the 10th of January inſtant, will be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, two BRICK TENEMENTS, compleatly finiſhed, ſituate on Shackamaxon-ſtreet, in Kenſington, each Tenement being 15 Feet ſquare, and the Lots on which they are erected are each 30 Feet Front, and 154 Feet, or thereabouts, in Depth. The Sale to begin at Five o'Clock in the Evening, where Attendance will be given by JAMES CHAPMAN.

Berks County, December 28, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to MYER JOSEPHSON, late of the Town of Reading, in the ſaid County, Shopkeeper, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas, to ſettle the ſaid Joſephſon's Affairs, on or before the Eighth Day of February next; and all who have any Demands againſt him, are requeſted to meet on the ſaid Day, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of *Michael Bright*, Innkeeper, in the ſaid Town of Reading, with their Accounts, &c. properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, as the Law directs.

JAMES STARR, JAMES SCULL, HENRY HAHN. †

ALL Perſons who are poſſeſſed of Bills of Credit, iſſued by Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, dated June 15, 1767, are requeſted to bring them to the Provincial Treaſurer, and receive their reſpective Value. The ſaid Bills are denominated SIX POUNDS, FOUR POUNDS, FORTY SHILLINGS. OWEN JONES. 3 M.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Ship HOLLAND, *Captain* TAYLOR, *from* LONDON, *and the Ship* ELLITSON, *Captain* LAWRENCE, *from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Advices, viz.*

GIBRALTAR, September 16.

ON Saturday the 7th inſtant about noon, the Venus Frigate, having his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter on board, and the Alarm, appeared in the Offing; as ſoon as the Admiral could plainly diſcover the ſtandard at the main-top-maſt-head, he ſaluted with 21 guns. The frigates came to anchor about 2 o'clock, when the Garriſon ſaluted with 21 guns from the ſaluting battery. Lieutenant Colonel Phillips was immediately ſent off to congratulate his Royal Highneſs, and receive orders about his Royal Highneſs's landing. When his Royal Highneſs went into the boat, the ſtandard at the main-top-maſt-head was ſtruck, and hoiſted in the boat, on which all the men of war ſaluted with 21 guns each. His Royal Highneſs landed about ſix, and was received by the Governor, Lieutenant General Cornwallis, at the Water Port. The flag of the Garriſon was lowered, the ſtandard hoiſted, and a ſalute from all the guns on the line wall, from the grand Battery to the ſouth Port. His Royal Highneſs was conducted through the main ſtreet to the Convent, the Garriſon being under arms, drawn up in two ranks, from Water Port to the Convent, where there was a Captain's guard of Grenadiers with colours. When the troops were diſmiſſed, the field officers were introduced to his Royal Highneſs; and about 9 o'clock the next morning all the officers of the Garriſon had the ſame honour. The following days his Royal Highneſs employed in viewing the troops, and in viſiting every part of this Garriſon with the greateſt minuteneſs and attention. On the 13th in the morning, his Royal Highneſs rode towards the Spaniſh lines, attended by all the field officers; at the Miquelet Huts he was met by Mr. Mendoza, the Spaniſh General, and ſeveral Spaniſh officers; and at the Ring a body, of about 120 Spaniſh horſe, being detachments from four different regiments, were drawn up to eſcort him. His Royal Highneſs, after viſiting the lines, alighted at the Guard Room near the Barrier. The Spaniſh General conducted his Royal Highneſs back to our Barrier at Bayſide, where they parted. His Royal Highneſs came within the Barrier, and continued on the cauſeway until the Spaniſh General was out of ſight. About 11 o'clock his Royal Highneſs went to the Water Port, where General Cornwallis waited to receive him. His Royal Highneſs immediately embarked, the Garriſon and men of war paying him the ſame compliments as when he landed, except that the troops were not under arms. On his Royal Highneſs's going on board, the Frigates got immediately under way.

Port Mahon, Sept. 28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, in the Venus Frigate, accompanied by the Alarm, arrived here on Saturday morning the 21ſt inſtant. During his Royal Highneſs's ſtay in this Iſland, he viſited the Fort at St. Philip's, and viewed the troops. His Royal Highneſs reimbarked on the 23d, and ſailed for Genoa with a fair wind.

Genoa, Sept. 30. On the 27th in the morning his Britannick Majeſty's ſhips Venus and Alarm arrived here, the former having on board his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter. Soon after the Venus had dropped anchor, the Maſter of the Ceremonies, and the Captain of the Port, were ſent on board, with a compliment from the Republic, to beg his Royal Highneſs would receive a deputation of ſix Noblemen (who had been previouſly named for that purpoſe) and likewiſe accept a lodging, which the Republic had prepared for his reception, as alſo the uſual preſent of refreſhments; but his Royal Highneſs choſe to decline them, at the ſame time expreſſing his perfect ſenſibility of the civilities intended to be ſhewn to him. His Royal Highneſs has ſince received viſits from ſome of the Nobility, but declines any public attentions.

Hague, Oct. 3. The actions of our Eaſt-India Company fell a few days ago in a manner almoſt unprecedented. Various were the conjectures formed of the foundation of this fall; but it has ſince been diſcovered to have been occaſioned merely by the artifices of deſperate gameſters, in order to make dupes of the unwary; the actions have begun to riſe again.

Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, impatiently expects a courier from General Count Romanzow, having received a letter from that officer laſt Sunday, adviſing that the Grand Vizir, encouraged by the little advantage he had gained over the Ruſſian troops at Giurgewo, had paſſed the Danube with his whole army; and that he (Count de Romanzow) was marching, in order to meet him, and give him battle: So that we may expect to hear of an engagement, the conſequences of which may probably determine, whether the war will continue, or peace be concluded between the Turks and the Ruſſians.

Briſtol, Sept. 28. *Laſt Sunday died, in the 92d year of her age, that faithful and diſtinguiſhed labourer in the goſpel, amongſt the people called Quakers in this city,* LYDIA POCOCK.---*Commiſſioned from on high, ſhe was indefatigable in ſounding an alarm to the ſupine; but the law of kindneſs was on her lips to the penitent and broken-hearted;---ſhe was of a cheerful and benevolent ſpirit;---uncircumſcribed by the narrow bounds of party diſtinctions, ſhe ſhined forth bright and diffuſive as meridian rays to the whole creation; nor did the infirmities of age prevent the ardour of her mind; for ſhe continued zealous and active in the cauſe of religion to the laſt;---and, whether viewed in her public or private capacity, was the ſincere Chriſtian, and the faithful Servant of her Great Maſter.*

Vale, O decus melioribus agnite paucis!
Vale æternum, æterna fruitorque quiete.

LONDON.

Oct. 11. *Some private letters from the Hague ſay, that the States intend to have a fleet, or a ſtrong ſquadron, at ſea early in the ſpring; the motive of the ſetting out, and the real deſtination of which, are very differently repreſented.*

The laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that the Duke de Harcourt, who ſome time ſince refuſed taking the command of the troops in Normandy, is baniſhed to Savitelle, in the foreſt of Britany.

Orders are ſent down to Portſmouth for ſix of the men of war, now lying in the harbour, to be fitted out with all expedition; they are to be ſtationed at Spithead, for their more ſpeedy ſailing on any emergency.

Conſiderable bets are laid at the weſt end of the town, on the delivery of Port Egmont up to the Engliſh by the Spaniards. The Hound ſloop of war, which was to be diſpatched to bring advices, is expected home the beginning of December next.

A correſpondent obſerves, that London at preſent anſwers exactly to the character given by Juba, King of Mauritania, in Africa, of antient Rome, viz. "that it was become venal, and ready for the higheſt bidder."

Wedneſday a youth about fourteen was tried before Sir John Fielding, at Guildhall, Weſtminſter, and was ſentenced to be tranſported for life; on his leaving the bar, he ſaid aloud, Thank you, Sir John, for d---n my e---s you have ſaved me from the gallows.

A gentleman reading yeſterday a paragraph in the Newcaſtle paper, of a perſon's having married a Lady of fortune, who was dumb, an Iriſhman ſtanding by cries out, "Arrah, by my ſhoul, and he was very lucky, for if he cuts her throat, after he has got the money, ſhe cannot tell who did it."

Oct. 25. Her Majeſty has ordered a benefaction of 400 guineas to the Hoſpital for Lying-in-women.

They write from Berlin, that about the middle of Auguſt, the new Barracks at Neiſs fell down ſuddenly, and upwards of 100 perſons were buried in the ruins. General Taunzien, Commandant in that place, immediately arreſted the Sieur Le Febvre, Colonel of Engineers, who had the direction of that work; but this officer refuſing to deliver up his ſword, the Commandant went to his houſe, cauſed him to be diſarmed by an inferior officer, and ſent him to priſon. Le Sieur Le Febvre could not ſurvive this affront, but killed himſelf by 16 ſtabs with his knife. He was an officer highly eſteemed by the King of Pruſſia, and behaved gallantly in the late war.

An account was received yeſterday from Leghorn, of the death of Dr. Smollet at that Place; he had been there four or five days before his death, to uſe the baths, which brought on the cholic, and carried him off.

A policy is now opened at Lloyd's coffee-houſe, which gives ſix guineas to receive 100, if Charles Edward Stuart, the preſent pretender to the crown of England, is acknowledged King of Poland, in the courſe of two years.

Oct. 16. *It is ſaid that Sir Charles Knowles has brought over with him ſome very genteel preſents from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to their Majeſties; among which are ſeveral yards of the fineſt ermine ever imported into this kingdom.*

It is ſaid that the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain to his Majeſty, will ſpeedily reſign; and that his Lordſhip will be ſucceeded by Lord Weymouth.

Letters from Madrid mention that a packet, containing ſome important inſtructions, had juſt been ſent to Cadiz, to be ſhipped immediately on board a frigate of war for the Havanna.

It is remarked at the weſt end of the town, that paſſing and repaſſing of couriers are more frequent than uſual between London and the Hague.

It is rumoured that a treaty is on the carpet between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, for Great-Britain to be furniſhed with thirty ſail of Daniſh men of war of the line when wanted.

A letter from Newfoundland mentions, that one of his Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation, had deſtroyed ſeveral ſtages erected by the French on the Iſland of Cape-Breton, being beyond the limits allowed them for carrying on the fiſhery.

The Pitt, Dunderſon, from Virginia to London, has been on ſhore off Deal, but is got off with conſiderable damage.

The New-Hampſhire, ------, from New-England to Goldſborough, for timber from London, is loſt going up the river.

We are well informed, a bill is intended to be brought into Parliament this approaching ſeſſion, to licence the preſs, and that there is now forming a ſett of all the Whiſperers, *to ground the neceſſity of ſuch a bill.*

It is whiſpered, that there is at preſent a great diviſion among the Rockingham party. This fracas *is ſaid to be brought about by ſome late negotiations in the Alley.*

Oct. 17. *Dr. Beattie, the author of the Immutability of Truth, has lately paid a viſit to London; his great learning, worth, and abilities, joined to the greateſt ſimplicity of manners, have recommended him to all ranks of people; who have contended who ſhould careſs him moſt. This Gentleman is as much celebrated, for his victory over the ſceptical Hume, as Dr. Douglas for his detection of the impoſtor Lauder.*

Certain advices are received from Paris, which ſay that the King of Spain has actually inſiſted on the co-operation of the Court of France with him in a ſcheme to be put in motion early the enſuing ſpring; and in caſe of non-compliance, threatened to diſſolve the alliance now ſubſiſting between the two Crowns. Lewis was greatly alarmed at this, and forced to take his head out of the boſom of his fair enchantreſs, and betake himſelf to ſtudy. A council was ſummoned, when it was determined to favour the demands of his Catholic Majeſty. Since this, every method has been taken to drain money from the ſubjects, and ſome of the moſt oppreſſive kind that ever was attempted in that kingdom before.

The authenticity of the following circumſtance we are aſſured of by a genuine letter, which arrived yeſterday form Leghorn, which aſſerts, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter had paid a viſit to Genoa, where he was received with great ceremony by the nobles; and that the ſecond night after his arrival at the above city, he went to the aſſembly, where, ſoon after, unexpectedly entered the unfortunate Charles Edward Stuart, commonly called the Young Chevalier. This circumſtance, for a ſhort time, cauſed great Speculation, but the latter preſently withdrew, and by order of the States left that metropolis the next morning. The above letter confirms the account of the death of the ingenious Dr. Smollet, who died at the baths of Piſo, and not at Leghorn.

We are told, that Lord Harcourt will not go to Paris, till Count Guignes arrives in England.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the Count de Guignes' intereſt at court is at an end, and that he will nor return again to England in a public character, nor is any perſon yet appointed to ſucceed him.

We hear, that the Duke of Grafton ſeems at preſent the favourite of a Great Perſonage, as he is more frequent in private conferences with him, than any other perſon in the Miniſtry.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated October 10.

"We have this moment received, by expreſs, letters from Vienna, which mark that Prince Lobkowitz, who ſet out from the Auſtrian court about four months ago, on his *ſecond* embaſſy to the Court of St. Peterſburgh, has happily fulfilled the great object he had in charge; that in conſequence of the Emperor's ſteady adherence to the firſt propoſal which he had made to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, namely, "That he would never ſuffer the Ruſſian army to paſs the Danube," the Czarina has at laſt acceded to an amicable accommodation with the Porte; and it is confidently aſſerted, that the Czarina is to reſtore to the Porte all ſuch territories as her armies have conquered, either in Aſia or in the Archipelago; that her troops are to evacuate the towns of Choczim, Brailow, Iſmael, &c. On the other hand, the whole of Tartary, north of the ſea of Aſoph, is to be ceded to her Czariſh Majeſty, in full ſovereignty; together with the Crimea lower territory, which is to be held of the Imperial Crown of Ruſſia, by the Kan, as a tributary fief of the Ruſſian empire. The Porte is alſo to make her Czariſh Majeſty a pecuniary compenſation.

"That with reſpect to the Emperor of Germany, the two extenſive provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, north of the Danube, are to be ceded to him in perpetuity; but that the *preſent* King of Poland is to enjoy the revenues, and to have the government of them during his natural life; and that his Poliſh Majeſty, in return, is to abdicate the kingdom of Poland, which is to be guarantied by the high-contracting parties to Prince Albert of Saxony, who for that purpoſe is to be elected King of Poland, with *hereditary ſucceſſion.*

"With reſpect to the King of Pruſſia, thoſe Poliſh territories, which bear the name of Pruſſia, are to be annexed to his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions, in independent ſovereignty.

"Theſe letters further mark, that the Pretender, who has been *incog.* during ſeveral months, in the Poliſh territories, is totally neglected in this partition treaty."

The paragraph in the papers of this week, which mentions Lord Hillſborough's giving premiums for the converſion of Roman Catholics to Proteſtantiſm, and the well known practice, *vice verſa*, of the Papiſts, both in England and Ireland, reminds us of a droll thing once ſaid by a cabbin-boy on this ſubject. The boy had been at Liſbon, where he had received five moidores for abjuring the Proteſtant Religion. This circumſtance he afterwards revealed to another boy, in a ſubſequent voyage. His confidant reproaching him for having driven a *bargain* of *ſuch* a kind---"Why not? ſaid the Renegado: Why ſhould not I take the money for *changing?* Was not my religion better than theirs? 'Tis plain they thought ſo, or they would not have given me ſo much *to Boot.*"

By the lateſt accounts from Germany, things do not appear to be in the pacific ſtate A------n could wiſh, on many parts of the continent; ſo that notwithſtanding all the induſtry exerted to keep the peace, the enſuing ſpring is expected to be a martial one, and that ſome campaigns, both offenſive and defenſive, are formed to take place very early.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty ordered their Marſhal to ſeize a ſhip in the river; it is ſuppoſed ſhe contains a number of pirates.

Two frigates are ordered to be got ready immediately at Plymouth, for the coaſt of Guinea.

All the houſes in the Savoy, it is ſaid, are to be pulled down at the expiration of the warning given to the inhabitants, and a palace is to be built there, for one of the young Princes, who is to be created Duke of Lancaſter.

The laſt letters from Leghorn mention, that the French now carry on a very conſiderable trade with the Iſland of Corſica.

Letters arrived yeſterday from Torbay declare, that on Saturday laſt three large ſhips were met with, in great diſtreſs, about four leagues to the weſt of that place, by a fiſhing ſmack, whoſe people heard ſeveral guns fired as ſignals of diſtreſs, but could not diſtinguiſh what nation the veſſels belonged to; the main-maſt of one of them was cut by the board, and another of them had loſt her rudder and bowſprit; but the ſmack ſailing in ſoon after with a Guernſey ſloop, was informed, a fleet of large Swediſh ſhips had ſpoke with her the day before, ſome of which there is the greateſt reaſon to fear are loſt, as ſeveral pieces of wreck, hencoops, and a cheſt of Chineſe pictures, were taken up on the coaſt of Torbay.

A letter from Yarmouth, dated the 13th inſt. ſays, that great damage is done by the high winds to the ſhipping in Yarmouth Roads; that two or three ſhips have been totally loſt, that ſeveral have been diſmaſted, and drove out to ſea; the letter alſo adds, that large pieces of wrecks are thrown upon the ſhore every tide, and that a number of poor people are night and day watching for the goods that are brought on ſhore.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 8.

"Some letters from Copenhagen inſinuate, that the King of Denmark has removed one of his oldeſt Miniſters, who has done eſſential ſervice to his country, and obliged him to retire with a conſiderable penſion. People talk differently of his Majeſty's motives for taking this ſtep."

We are aſſured, that a bill for the preventing the migration of Britiſh artificers to any foreign kingdoms, or even the colonies, which has been long in agitation, will be brought in and paſſed the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament.

Private letters from the Hague mention, that a loan was negotiating there for two millions of guilders, by the Miniſter of a certain power.

Above thirty different ſorts of curious and valuable ſtones have been lately diſcovered in the mountains of Benduphigh, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, among which are Rubies, Emeralds, Topazes, Amethyſts, and Garnets, nearly equal to any imported from the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the world.

The differences between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Townſend, have now riſen to ſo extravagant a height, that, though no formal challenge is expected from either, the friends of both are apprehenſive for the conſequences of their firſt meeting.

"As Mr. Wilkes in his charge againſt Mr. Townſend has thought proper to mention illiberal invectives againſt the Princeſs Dowager, as ſome of the moſt heinous of his offences, I muſt take the liberty (ſays a correſpondent) to tell a trifling anecdote of Mr. Wilkes, to prove how abominably odious ſuch illiberal invectives are in that worthy gentleman's eyes. The North-Briton, which firſt ſpoke of an improper connection between Lord B--- and the P--- D-----, was ſhewn in manuſcript, by John Wilkes, to his then acquaintance Dr. B----- in Norfolk-ſtreet, who after reading it, aſked him if he believed there was any ſuch connection really ſubſiſting? Not I by G-d, replies Jack, but it will make an excellent North-Briton."

Oct. 18. Count Guignes, ſince his departure from this kingdom, has been almoſt conſtantly with his Sovereign. The excuſe he made to our Court for his ſo ſuddenly retiring, is known to be a mere excuſe, as he had been making private preparations for ſome time, and even told ſome of his intimates, that he ſhould not return here any more. From this extraordinary conduct, we may eaſily gueſs that ſomething is hatching by the Court of France, which bodes no good to this nation.

The Duke of Northumberland will certainly ſucceed the preſent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, when recalled. His Grace is greatly beloved in that kingdom, and no one is more likely to reſtore tranquility among them than he is.

No people in the world are ſo eaſily gulled as the Engliſh: Of this we gave a ſtriking proof in their ſo eagerly ſwallowing the improbabilities, originated by that unlettered, ſtupid blockhead, Britain. For a man to write a hiſtory, ſcarce capable of writing his own name, is moſt certainly a prodigy in nature.

Oct. 19. *Yeſterday Application was made to the Lord Mayor by the Friends of John Eyre, Eſq; committed on the Oaths of Thomas Fielding, William Holder, William Payne, and William Naſh, for feloniouſly ſtealing eleven Quires of writing Paper. The Circumſtances were ſo ſtrong againſt the Priſoner, on whom the Goods were found, and no Defence whatever being ſet up by him before the Magiſtrate who made the Commitment, that the Lord Mayor refuſed to bail him. The Alderman who committed him, had before refuſed to bail him, as it was alledged that no Inſtance whatever had been known of a Perſon bailed under ſuch Circumſtances. Mr. Eyre was however bailed Yeſterday by Lord Mansfield, himſelf in only* 300l. *and three Scottiſh Securities in* 100l. *each, a Kinloch, Farquar, and Innis.* Eyre has ſince made his Eſcape.

The principal Perſons in Adminiſtration are ſummoned to attend a Council this day at St. James's, at which ſeveral Matters of Importance, both foreign and domeſtic, are ſaid to be appointed for Conſideration.

It is reported, that a Perſon is in Nomination to ſucceed Sir Joſeph Yorke, as his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Hague, and that Sir Joſeph will be appointed to an important Office in Adminiſtration.

There was no Foundation for the Reports of Lord North's having viſited Lord Chatham ſeveral Times, and having Conferences with him.

The Writer of the Whiſperer hath been connived at, ſome ſay encouraged by the Miniſtry, with a Deſign, not of puniſhing the Licentiouſneſs, but reſtraining the Liberty of the Preſs; which (however they may boaſt of their Power of doing Miſchief) will never be ſubmitted to by the People.

It is reported that Britain, who is confined in Reading Goal, will be brought to Town and tried on his own Confeſſion for High Treaſon, in conſpiring againſt the Life of a Great Perſonage.

They write from Madrid, that the Court had given orders for a ſtrict Guard to be kept upon the King's Magazines and Dock-yards at Ferrol and Cadiz, ſeveral Jeſuits in Diſguiſe having lately been taken up at Madrid.

The Frigates now fitting out at Plymouth, it is ſaid, are to cruize about the French and Spaniſh Ports, to make ſtrict Enquiry into the State of their ſeveral Navies.

A Plan for a new American Repreſentation has been adopted by a noble Earl, and will be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly at their firſt Meeting.

The Polly, M'Lane, from Georgia to London, was totally loſt laſt Sunday on the Dorſetſhire coaſt, near Abbotſbury, and all the crew periſhed.

Advice is received by the laſt ſhips from Antigua, that on a late trial there, before the Hon. Stephen Millzard, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, when the jury had brought in their verdict, the Chief Juſtice refuſed to take the verdict, and found great fault with it. The jury perſiſting unanimouſly in the verdict they had given, he declared it ſhould not be recorded; for that it was contrary to honour, honeſty, and common ſenſe: Whereupon the jury immediately quitted the court, and Mr. John Burke, one of the counſel, and a member likewiſe of the Aſſembly, declared in the court, that he would impeach the Chief Juſtice before the Council and Aſſembly of that iſland, at their firſt meeting. The gentlemen of the jury, who are the principal people of the iſland, have alſo inſtructed Mr. Glanville, another young counſel, and a member of the Aſſembly, to aſſiſt Mr. Burke in the impeachment. It is ſuppoſed this matter will ſhortly be diſcuſſed in England.

Yeſterday cards were ſent to all the gentlemen of the Bill of Rights from the Lord Mayor, inviting them to dine with his Lordſhip next Tueſday at the Manſion-houſe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 8.

"*The laſt letters from Dantzick adviſe, that four Pruſſian regiments of huſſars, each conſiſting of* 1000 *men, are upon the march towards the Poliſh Ukraine to raiſe recruits, as it is given out, and with what further motives, time will diſcover.*

"*They write from Stockholm, that the Senators can hardly determine among themſelves in what manner to draw up the articles, to which his Swediſh Majeſty is to accede before his coronation. Some are for allowing him more power and authority than his father had; and others inſiſt upon his being on the ſame footing.*"

On Thurſday night James Harris, Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Spain, arrived in town from Madrid; and yeſterday he attended the Levee at St. James's.

The garriſon of Dover was lately reinforced with 200 men, the more effectually to over-awe the ſmugglers, who, by their clandeſtine traffick, greatly hurt the county of Kent.

The Oſterly, Lizard, from Piſcataqua, in New-England, will be totally loſt at the Iſle of Wight, where ſhe lately run aſhore; the cargoe of maſts, yards, &c. for Portſmouth Dock-yard, and the ſhip's materials, will be ſaved.

A Dutch Houſe, always very active in our Stocks, had unfortunately commiſſioned his Engliſh Brokers to buy to the amount of 100,000l. in the Three per Cents. and Bank Stock, the very day on which the laſt unaccountable fall happened. To correct this *faux pax* in commerce, he ſent orders a few days afterwards to the ſame and other Brokers to *ſell* 200,000l. on his account. The conſequence was, that he ran on the wrong ſide the poſt [illegible]

time; by which unforeſeen and untoward event, it is thought, he cannot have loſt leſs than 15, or 20,000 l. in the courſe of one week.

General S------t, whoſe Lady lately eloped with Captain S. has been by much the moſt ſucceſsful at play of all the modern members of a certain houſe in St. James's-ſtreet. He has more than once won 20,000 l. at a ſitting; is ſaid to have acquired at play not leſs than 150,000 l. and acquired it with the utmoſt honour, by no other means than a great ſuperiority of knowledge, and a coolneſs of temper, which no run of ill-luck could ever ruffle.

A ſuit is ſaid to be already commenced in Doctors-Commons, againſt Lady Mary S. and Captain S. for Crim. Con.

A very unuſual face of diſſatisfaction, it is ſaid, appears in a Siſter Kingdom; where, notwithſtanding the addreſs of the m---------l agents, the fetters impoſed upon the people begin to be felt, and the veil, which has ſo long obſcured their ſight, is already much too far removed, to ſuffer them to continue peaceably under it much longer.

It is now very confidently aſſerted, that Lord Hillſborough's viſit to his eſtate, on the other ſide of the water, inſtead of buſineſs or amuſement, is a ſtroke of policy ſuperior to any that has hitherto been practiſed by A----------n.

A great number of Quarter Guineas are now ſending to the American Settlements, which, it is thought, will occaſion a further coinage of thoſe uſeful pieces.

Orders are ſent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for completing all the regiments in that kingdom.

It is ſaid that the Duke and Ducheſs of Grafton are preparing to make a viſit to the Court of Madrid, where they intend to reſide for ſome time.

They write from Birmingham, that the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the hardware manufactories there, exceeds even what it was before the American reſolutions againſt the importation of Britiſh goods.

Orders are diſpatched to Minorca, to ſend home an exact liſt of the Militia of that iſland; which occaſions much ſpeculation among the Politicians.

By letters from Madrid we are informed, that the King of Spain has for ſome time paſt diſcontinued his uſual diverſions of ſhooting and hunting, in order to attend more cloſely to the buſineſs of the ſtate.

By a gentleman who arrived this week from Cherburgh we learn, that the baſon, and all the works deſtroyed by the Engliſh in the late war, are almoſt put into the ſame condition they were before; he ſays he ſaw a number of Iriſh labourers employed on thoſe works, who are well paid; that they are building frigates there, and that there were ſeveral upon the ſtocks; that he ſaw above twenty Engliſhmen employed on that work, and was told by ſome of them, that they had almoſt double the wages they have in their own country. He farther ſays, they have plenty of proviſions, which are chiefly brought there by Engliſh veſſels out of Derbyſhire. He alſo gives an account, that curioſity led him to take a view of the place, for which he was taken and carried before a Magiſtrate, and ſearched; but having nothing about him but a bit of a pencil, and his countrymen declaring they would leave their work if he was not diſcharged, he was diſmiſſed, but ordered to quit the place immediately. So different is the conduct of the French to that of the Engliſh, who invite their enemies to ſee the weak condition of their navy.

Extract of a Letter from Cowes, October 16, 1771.

"Captain Hunt, of the Beaufort, from S. Carolina, has given the following intelligence:

Sept. 6. In lat. 24, long. 69, ſpoke with the Live Oak, Lunberry, from Charles-Town, bound to Liſbon, all well.

Sept. 12. Met with a violent hurricane, in lat. 38: 30, long. 65, the next day ſaw ſeveral ſhips diſmaſted; but could not ſpeak with any of them.

Sept. 19. Spoke with the Brig Hawke, from North-Carolina, bound to Poole, in lat. 39: 30, long. 57, had loſt her main maſt and boom.

Sept. 22. Spoke with the Elizabeth, Captain Morley, from Charles-Town, bound to London, in lat. 41, long. 52, having loſt his main and mizen maſts, Sept. 12."

The James, Montgomery, from London, bound to Maryland, has loſt her bowſprit, and foremaſt, with other damage, occaſioned by the Scipio, Kirkman, running foul of her in the Downs, and had her boat ſtaved alſo.

The Latham, Waterman, from Virginia to London, is on ſhore in the Swin, and it is feared will be loſt.

A letter from Bridport, Dorſetſhire, Oct. 14, ſays, "We have had quite a harricane for two or three days paſt; a veſſel going up the Channel, was driven aſhore yeſterday, about three miles from our harbour, and immediately beat to pieces; every ſoul on board periſhed. She is ſuppoſed to come from South-Carolina, having on board rice, ſtaves, &c.

It is ſaid, that freſh propoſals have been made from the Court of Ruſſia, for Admiral Elphinſtone to enter again into the Ruſſian ſervice.

Oct. 21. The Court of Liſbon, at the inſtance of Lord Rochford, has given orders for the ſhip Argyle, which was ſeized at the Brazils by the Portugueſe Governor, to be reſtored, with all her lading and ſtores: The Captain is alſo ſet at liberty.

It is ſaid that as faſt as the preſent Penſioners on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment die, the penſions will ceaſe; not to be revived in favour of any other perſon.

The Canada Paper-money being now certainly recovered, as we hear, from France, it is confidently aſſerted, that Lord North is determined to make the Spaniards pay the Manilla Ranſom, and to convince his countrymen, that under his adminiſtration, no Potentate on earth ſhall offer an injury with impunity to England. Pray heaven this intelligence may be true! As a Miniſter, who acts upon the *qui vive* with foreign enemies, muſt take care to give Satisfaction at home, and ſpeedily terminate the diſſentions, which at preſent diſtract this miſerable country.

The value of the late Lord Baltimore's property in America is eſtimated at a Million Sterling. The places in the Proprietary's gift are very numerous, and very lucrative. Maryland is beſides already well peopled, and if Dr. Franklin's calculation is right, which doubles the American population every twenty-five years, that province, in the courſe of a century, will be greatly ſuperior in wealth and numbers to many dominions on the continent of Europe.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Alderman Wilkes has lately had a preſent of 20 tons of cannel coal, by a Society of Gentlemen from Liverpool in Lancaſhire.

On Saturday ſe'nnight the Corporation of Rocheſter voted the Freedom of that City to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Meſſ. Wilkes and Bull, the preſent Sheriffs, and ------- Martin, Eſq; the late Sheriff; and Saturday being the Court Day of the Corporation of Rocheſter, the Lord Mayor, and Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull, the Sheriffs, went there to take up their Freedoms, where they were received by firing of cannon, diſplaying of colours, &c. and a genteel entertainment was provided for them by the Corporation.

The Cato, Copner, from Caſco Bay to Biddiford, is on ſhore near Biddiford.

The Hope, Baxter, from North-Carolina, is arrived at Poole, diſmaſted.

Extract of a letter from Preſton Pans, dated October 7.

"In the month of June, this year, Meſſrs. William Cadell and ſons, and Co. of this place, conſigned to me a parcel of ſtoneware, to ſell for their account at Oporto. About 6 weeks before I arrived there, a prohibition to import that article had taken place; I was obliged to grant bond, under the penalty of one hundred pounds ſterling, that none of it ſhould be landed; and the more effectually to prevent it, two Cuſtom-houſe officers were put on board, to whom I was obliged to pay wages. Their forms required that I ſhould wait upon the chief man under the King of Portugal at Oporto, to whoſe houſe I was attended by the Britiſh Vice Conſul. We were there received not as free ſubjects of his Britiſh Majeſty, but as the vileſt of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's ſlaves. The Vice Conſul was admitted within two rooms of this great man, and I only to the higheſt ſtep of a ſtair-caſe which led to his apartments. He at laſt deigned to make his appearance (a huge fat fellow, with a broad roſy countenance) he aſked for an invoice of the goods, which being given him, he diſmiſſed us in a ſurly manner, ſaying that we ſhould hear from him anon. The Invoice he kept in his poſſeſſion 24 hours, that he might have an opportunity (as I afterwards underſtood) to mark what part of the goods were moſt proper for his own uſe. The event ſhewed it. Next day ſome perſons he had ſent came on board, tore open the caſks at their pleaſure, and choſe what was moſt proper for their purpoſe: I only begged them to allow me to ſell what caſks they had ullaged, which was refuſed, and they went on without ſo much as thanking me. It would have been abſurd in me to contend with that man, as I am not acquainted with the forms of procedure in theſe caſes, but if our Miniſtry can ſit down tamely with ſuch robberies, farewel to the preſervation of Britiſh property in Portugal. Yours, &c. A. S."

The Princeſs Dowager of Wales is at preſent much afflicted with a cancer in her mouth, which ſeems to baffle the power of medicine, though the firſt phyſicians have conſulted upon her Royal Highneſs's caſe, on the earlieſt appearance of the malady.

It is reported, that the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. Hawkeſworth, the author of *The Adventurer*, to write the voyage of the Endeavour round the world.

It is ſaid, that in a few days proper perſons will be appointed to receive the evidence of Britain; and that, if he cannot ſupport his allegations, a method will be adopted at once to clear the characters againſt which he has brought charges, and to puniſh him for his impoſitions upon the public.

B O S T O N, *December* 23.

Captain Matthews in a Schooner bound from Marblehead to the Eaſtward, is caſt away on Odiorn's Point, at the entrance of Piſcataqua Harbour, and ſtove to Pieces, but the People all ſaved.---Captain Tycroſs, belonging to the Eaſtward, is aſhore on Froſt's Point.---Captain Bell, from Philadelphia, on Hampton Beach, Veſſel and Cargo it is thought will be ſaved.---A Veſſel is aſhore on York Ledge, the Maſter's Name unknown; it is ſuppoſed the People were drowned.---A Sloop at Winter-Harbour is entirely loſt, and another caſt aſhore.---It is feared there are a Number more aſhore further to the Eaſtward.

Extract of a Letter from Putney (in New-York Government) dated December 11th, 1771, 12 o'Clock at Night, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"I would (in great haſte) inform you, that a certain Gentleman, one Howard by name, who, it is ſaid, is Lieut. Colonel of the King's life guard, is arrived here from England, via New-York, and brought a Mandamus from the King; in conſequence of which Mandamus, he has obtained a Charter of the antient town of Hindſdale, ſigned by Governor Tryon, and warned all the people off of their ſettlements.---Several other Mandamus's he has alſo, one for General Amherſt of 20,000 acres, with ſundry others, all which, according to the Mandamus's, are to be laid out in this county, in ſuch places (or towns) as have not been granted by New-York. I am afraid of your intereſt this way, except, Sir, you uſe ſome precaution about the ſame.

The people of Hindſdale are in great perplexity, knowing not what to do, though many of them are the wealthieſt men on the river, many of their farms eſtimated at ten, fifteen and twenty thouſand pounds, old-tenor, each."---

December 26. We have had for ſeveral days paſt as ſevere cold Weather as has been known for many Years paſt, the Harbour moſtly froze up.

N E W - Y O R K, *December* 30.

Captain Lee the 17th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 68, ſpoke with a Ship from Philadelphia for London; and the Day following, Lat. 36. 38. Long. 69, he ſpoke with a Brig from Philadelphia likewiſe, for Cork; and about 14 Days ago he fell in with a Sloop from this Port, that had carried off one of our Pilots.

Captain Craig of this Port, is arrived at London; and the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Bolderſon, arrived at Falmouth the 10th of October, with the September Mail, from this Place.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 9.

On Friday laſt, at a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, of which the Honourable *RICHARD PENN*, Eſq; *Governor of Pennſylvania, and the Lower Counties upon Delaware*, is PATRON, the following Gentlemen were choſen Officers for the preſent Year, viz.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; L. L. D. F. R. S. Preſident.

SAMUEL RHOADS, Eſq; JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Eſq; and Dr. THOMAS BOND, Vice-preſidents.

The Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, A. M. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Eſq; and Doctor CHARLES MOORE, Secretaries.

Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, and DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. Curators.

THOMAS COOMBE, Eſq; Treaſurer.

His Honour the GOVERNOR has been pleaſed to appoint PETER MILLER, Eſq; to be one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia.

Sunday laſt the Brig New Speedwell, Captain Wilſon, came up to Town to be repaired, having ſailed a few Days before, on her Voyage for Cork, but received conſiderable Damage down the River by the Ice.

Captain Lawrence, arrived here from Briſtol, left that Place the 21ſt of October, but meeting with a hard Gale of Wind, he put into Milford, and ſailed again on the 31ſt, in Company with a Ship, from Glaſgow for Virginia, but did not learn the Captain's Name. On the 3d inſt. in Lat. 38: 33, Long. 53: 34, he ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia for Glaſgow, 5 Days out; and on the 20th, in Lat. 37: 48, Long. 68, he ſpoke a Brig, from Boſton for North-Carolina, 6 Days out, all well.

Captain M'Cauſland, from Cork, on the 24th ult. in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 67: 30, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Pippin, from New-London for Barbados, three Days out.

Captain Banks, from Liverpool, but laſt from Dominica, the 22d ult. on the Edge of Soundings, ſpoke a Brig, from this Port for South-Carolina; and on the 30th, about 20 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke a Sloop, from Coracoa for New-York.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. The Bolton, Harr, at Madeira.

From Virginia. The Hanbury, Eaſton; Randolph, M'Nabb; George, Coates; Sally, Buchanan; Thomas and Mary, Dunſley; Ann and Mary, Power; Royal Exchange, Woodford; Britannia, Patterſon; and Prince of Wales, Clark, in London; and the Friendſhip, Phebe, at Liverpool.

From Maryland. The Catherine, Daſhiel; Friendſhip, Parker; Trimley, Page; Louiſa, Spencer; Nancy, Colſton; and Friendſhip, Froſt, in London; Lord Baltimore, Mitchell; and Devonſhire, Watt, at Deal; Betſey, Henrick, at Dover; and the Royal Charlotte, M'Curdy, at Briſtol.

From New-York. The Lord Hyde, Shoemaker, at Deal; Hopewell, Smith, at Dover; Prince George, Stanton; and Philip, Richardſon, at Briſtol.

Graveſend, Oct. 17. Paſſed by, the Farley, Cook; and Friendſhip, Trentham, from North-Carolina; Minerva, Tillet, from Muſquito Shore; and the Hope, Robinſon, from Jamaica.

Deal, Oct. 15. Arrived and ſailed for the River, the Elizabeth, Manly, from North-Carolina. *Oct.* 19. Arrived and ſailed for the River, the Union, Coombes, from South-Carolina. Came down, the London Packet, Cheſter, for New-London.

The Rockingham, Reid, for Boſton, was cleared out in London the 16th of October.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Kitty, M. Ferns, from Barbados. Ship Elliſon, E. Lawrence, Briſtol. Ship Holland, A. Taylor, London. Ship Walkworth, C. M'Cauſland, Cork. Schooner William, N. Lamſon, New-York.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Succeſs, J. Liſle, for New-York. Brig Reſolution, J. Garrigues, Jamaica.*

CLEARED. *Brig Henry, J. Vicary, to Montſerrat. Brig Dolphin, J. Ruſſell, Dominica. Brig Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright, South-Carolina.*

To the PRINTERS.

THE pleaſing Proſpect that the Poor of this City, and of the Townſhips united to it, would be enabled to maintain themſelves, when they were employed, Experience has proved to be chimerical; many Perſons have complained, and do complain, of the Expence, which is certainly very great, from whence an unfavourable Idea has been entertained of the Inſtitution. Under the old Laws, if the Expence was leſs, the Number of Poor was leſs, but the Number of Beggars was much greater, which alone is ſufficient to determine a Preference to the preſent Mode.---It is true we have yet too many of this vagrant Race, who frequently make Uſe of their Profeſſion as a Cloak to ſteal, and it were much to be wiſhed they could be entirely ſuppreſſed. When it is conſidered, that this City is not only the principal, but almoſt the only Inlet to the Province, Weſt-Jerſey, and the back Parts of Virginia and North-Carolina, we muſt always expect our Poor Rates to be high, greatly above a Proportion to the other Parts of the Province, perhaps equal to all the reſt put together; for many Emigrants from different Quarters, before they can obtain a Settlement, become debilitated, and are thrown a Charge upon the City.---The Number of Poor, now in the Houſe of Employment, is 406 Perſons. The Expence of their Maintenance, and the Pay to Out-penſioners, muſt require a large Sum, which cannot be exactly aſcertained, but perhaps is little ſhort of three Three-penny Taxes per Annum, or Nine-pence in the Pound on all Eſtates, both real and perſonal.---If the Poor Rates are complained of as burthenſome, the Vendues, or Public Sales of Goods, are no leſs complained of.---They have gone near to deprive many an honeſt Family of a Living, and if ſome Check is not put to their Exceſs, many People muſt ſeek new Methods for a Maintenance. It is true ſome Merchants will, with grave Countenances, tell you, they have made Money by ſending their Goods to Vendue; but without giving more Credit to ſuch Declarations than Experience evinces they do warrant, we may be authoriſed to declare, that they are generally of a moſt pernicious Tendency; let us, then, make Application to the Aſſembly, to lay a Duty of Five per Cent. upon all Merchandize, ſold at Public Vendue, within the City of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, to be applied to the Maintenance of the Poor in the Houſe of Employment. It would raiſe a conſiderable Revenue, and operate as a beneficial Regulation, the Criterion of all good Revenue Laws. --If theſe Hints ſhould be adopted, or put any Perſon upon propoſing better, I ſhall not think my Time has been employed in vain. W. R.

DOCTOR YELDALL

IS returned from the country, and is to be ſpoke with at Mr. ALEXANDER KIDD'S, the Corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, from Nine to Twelve. ¶

Juſt imported, in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, from LONDON, and to be ſold by

JOHNSON and BOWMAN,

At their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, the ſecond door below the Baptiſts Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are a great variety of hoſiery, conſiſting of mens and womens worſted and cotton ſtockings, mens ribbed and plain drab coloured ditto, ſilk and worſted ditto, a good aſſortment of cloths and coatings, with ſuitable trimmings, Iriſh and Ruſſia linens, cutlery, &c. &c. which they will ſell very low for caſh, or ſhort credit. ¶

DOUGLAS, HERON, and COMPANY,

HAVE imported in the laſt veſſels from Britain, an aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, at their ſtore, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; amongſt which are, broadcloths, coatings, duffils, worſted ſtockings, carpets and carpeting, cambletś, coat binding, a large aſſortment of cotton and linen check handkerchiefs, checks, beſt ſtamped white thread, from No. 6 to 70, coloured ditto, a great variety of ſtriped and plain ſprigged and flowered lawns and kentings, ſtriped hollands, kenting handkerchiefs, flowered lawn aprons, plain and diaper tapes, black and coloured ribbons, black ſilk lace, ſewing ſilk, printed handkerchiefs, Ruſſia ſheeting and drilling, brown hollands, garters and laces, ſhaloons and buckram, ozenbrigs, diaper and table linen, black peelongs and ſattins, modes and perſians, pins, &c.

Philadelphia County, ſſ. January 7, 1772.

ABOUT three months ago, a certain ISRAEL PHILIPS, a Jew, was brought before me, having, in his poſſeſſion, 1 piece of linen, 1 remnant of chints, 4 pair of leather breeches, 2 dreſſed deer-ſkins, and 1 handkerchief, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; for which ſaid Philips was committed to goal, but made his eſcape from the conſtable. The owner of ſaid goods, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to WILLIAM DEWEES, in the Northern Liberties. §

Lancaſter, January 4, 1772.

THREE PISTOLES REWARD.

IN the night of the 26th of December laſt, was ſtolen, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in this borough, ſundry wearing apparel, among which is a very good new black ſattin cloak, trimmed with ermine, a good crimſon Bath coating ditto, a pair of new white womens hoſe, with red clocks, a pair of cotton ditto, a fine woman's laced cap, and ſundry other things, which cannot yet be particularly aſcertained. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, and ſecures him or them, ſo that the goods can be recovered, and the thief or thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the goods alone, *Two Piſtoles*, paid them by MATTHIAS SLOUGH. ¶

New-Caſtle, January 2, 1772.

TO be ſold by DANIEL M'LONAN, a ſtout healthy honeſt NEGROE man, aged about 20 years, brought up to farming; but may anſwer for any other buſineſs.

Mooreſtown, December 30, 1771.

TWELVE DOLLARS *Reward.*

RUN away from the townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Burlington, Weſt-Jerſey, a certain man, named JOHN RACENER, this country born, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, wore his own light brown ſtreight hair; had on, and took with him, a chocolate coloured mixed coat and jacket, with mohair buttons, one pair of knit, and one pair of fuſtian breeches, light grey milled yarn ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes, almoſt new, a new beaver hat, two white holland, and two check ſhirts, a light coloured ſaggathy coat, and a cotton ſtriped jacket, two ſnuff coloured cloth jackets, the under one ſhort, double breaſted, and the other with flaſh ſleeves; he alſo took with him a ſmall black Horſe, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, and a natural trotter; a new ſaddle, with a hogſkin ſeat, and ſurſingle. As he has a ſiſter, living in or near Cape-May, it is ſuppoſed he may have gone that road. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid *John Racener*, in any of his Majeſty's jails, ſo that the horſe may be had again, and the man brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcribers, living in Moore's Town, Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey. JOHN RIDDON, THOMAS MORTON, and JOSEPH PEARSON. ¶

STOLEN, laſt night, from PETER MATSON, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a light brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, one hind foot white, a large foretop and mane, the mane hanging both ſides of the neck; ſuppoſed to be taken by one WILLIAM COLWELL, about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a ſnuff-coloured coat, a ſilk velvet jacket, of a dove colour, leather breeches, white ſtockings, with old leggings over them. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as the owner may get the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 14, 1771. § PETER MATSON.

January 3, 1772.

WERE left, about six Weeks ago, at the Sign of the BULL, in Charles-Town, Chester County, the following Goods, viz. One Piece of coarse Broadcloth, six Pair of fulled Stockings, one Piece of Russia Sheeting, and one Bag of Pepper. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, and take them away, paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

¶ BENJAMIN COATES.

Lancaster County, ss.

WE, the Subscribers, Auditors appointed on an Attachment, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for said County, against Tobias Pickle, do hereby give Notice to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Tobias Pickle, to attend on Monday, the third Day of February next, at the House of Adam Riegart, in the Borough of Lancaster, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon; at which Time the Accounts will be settled, and Distribution made among the Creditors of said Tobias Pickle, by us,

MICHAEL HUBLEY,
CASPER SHAFFNER, junior,
Dec. 30, 1771. PAUL ZANTZINGER. §

RAN away, the 29th of December last, from his Bail, a certain JOHN POWELL, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high; he is well set, and fresh coloured; has light brown Hair, tied with a String; Had on, when he went away, a brown every Day Jacket, and a striped under Jacket; took with him a new homespun brown Drugget Coat, with Mohair Buttons, new Leather Breeches, a narrow brimmed new Hat, and blue Yarn Stockings. He is an Englishman, but pronounces some Words pretty broad, and is very complaisant. Whoever takes up said *John Powell*, and secures him for his Bail, shall have FOUR POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me ANDREW TITUS, living in the Township of Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey. ¶

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform his Friends and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL in *Trenton*, it being a healthy pleasant Situation, on a public post Road; where he teaches the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, after the Italian Method, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, and Navigation.

The Advantages of such an Education are too obvious, to need repeating here; and having himself been educated in that well known School at *Burlington*, and taught therein for several Years, hopes himself the better qualified for that arduous Task. Those who please to favour him with the Care of their Children, may depend on his exerting his utmost Abilities to facilitate their Learning, instruct their Morals, preserve their Health, and, in every Respect, to approve his Conduct to God and Man.

† 6 W. JOSEPH TOY.

N. B. Proper Care will be taken of their Clothes, &c.

WHEREAS a certain John Everatt, of York County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, did, on the 6th Day of January 1771, sell to the Subscriber a certain Tract of Land, containing 332 Acres, lying Part in Frederick County, Maryland, and Part in York County aforesaid, in Consideration of the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds; of which Sum the Subscriber gave him Fifty Pounds on taking Possession, and eight Bonds for the Remainder, viz. one for 20l. one for 30l. and six for 50l. each, in yearly Payments; but as the said Everatt cannot make a sufficient Deed for the Quantity of Land sold, these are to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of any of the said Bonds, as the Subscriber is determined not to pay them, unless compelled by Law.

¶ CHRISTOPHER BOWER.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of this county, on the 31st of December last, the two following persons, viz. WILLIAM BROWEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a likely young fellow, said he was born in New-England, of a black complexion, black hair, and wore black clothes. JOHN PENROSE, an Irishman, a likely young fellow, very active, speaks good English, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a brown complexion; had on brown clothes. Whoever apprehends said villains, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives information to the subscriber, shall be intitled to the above reward, or Five Pounds for either of them, lawful money of Pennsylvania. Given under my hand, ROBERT MACK, Goaler of New-Castle.

N. B. The above Browen followed knitting of silk purses, and ladies mittens, and they were both criminals; it is very likely they will change their names. †

NEW-YORK, August 13, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL Farms or Tracts of Land, situate in the County of Hunterdon, *in the Western Division of* New-Jersey, *being Part of a large Tract of Land known by the Name of the* Society Great Tract: *The Lots are distinguished and known by Lots* No. 45, *whereon* John Tanney *now lives, containing* 287 *Acres, situate within* 3 *Miles of* New-German-Town, *where there is a good Market for all Kinds of Produce; about* 80 *Acres cleared, very good Wheat-land, and well timbered and watered.*

No. 46, *adjoining* No. 45, *in Possession of the aforesaid* John Tanney, *containing* 218 *Acres, on which is a good bearing Orchard, and a Quantity of very good Meadow, and more may be made at a small Expence: There is a sufficient Quantity of land cleared, the rest good Timber-land, which is much wanted in the Neighbourhood.*

No. 52, *now in Possession of* Matthias Cramner, *containing* 287 *Acres, situate about one Mile from* New-German-Town, 150 *Acres cleared, which is excellent Wheat-land, and* 10 *Acres of Meadow in good English Grass, and much more may be made with very little Trouble.*

No. 80, *in Possession of* Peter Bloome, *containing* 209, *and* 75 *Parts of an Acre, situate in the Township of* Alexandria, *about* 2 *Miles from the River* Delaware, *and* 3 *from* Alexandria; 100 *Acres cleared, which is good Wheat-land,* 10 *Acres of extraordinary good Meadow, and more may easily be made.*

No. 83, *in Possession of* Joseph Fishbough, *containing* 284, *and* 40 *Parts of an Acres, adjoining* Peter Bloome's *Farm*; 100 *Acres cleared, which is good Wheat-land, and a sufficient Quantity of Meadow in English Grass.*

No. 139, *in Possession of* Richard Reid, *containing* 146 *Acres, situate in the Township of* Bethlehem, 5 *Miles from the* Union *Iron-Works, where there is ready Market for all Kind of Produce*; 70 *Acres cleared, with* 10 *Acres of Meadow, and more may be made.*

The above Tracts of Land are in good Repair, with sufficient tenantable Houses, Barns, and other Conveniencies thereon. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to John Smyth, *Esq; at* Perth-Amboy, *to* Henry Cuyler, *and* Barend R. Cuyler, *at* New-York, *or* John Emley, *living near the Premises. An indisputable Title will be given.* *8 W.

PAUL ISAAC VOTO, Conveyancer,

HAVING removed from the corner of Black-horse Alley, in Second-street, to the south side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite to the Fountain and White Horse Tavern, gratefully acknowledges the favours of his former customers, and hopes for a continuance of them. Others, who may be pleased to employ him, shall be thankfully attended to; and those, who want to lend or borrow money, by applying to him, may be assisted therein.

N. B. Several sums of money to be lent, on approved real security, in the city or county of Philadelphia. ¶ 5s. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy Negroe Man, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Enquire of the Printers.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
COMMANDER;

Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to sail in the Second Month next. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or said Commander on board the Ship, at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-house.

To be sold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, Allom, Brimstone, Copperas, London Porter, Warrington and Liverpool Ale, Pipes in Kegs, and a few Table Setts of very elegant plain and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

December 24, 1771.

WAS left in the stable of the subscriber, living in Radnor township, Chester county, a young gelding, about 5 years old, next spring, by a man unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by ADAM RAMSOWER.

To be SOLD, by

BALDWIN and GILBERT,

At their store, at the corner of Front and Vine-streets, viz. WEST-INDIA and Philadelphia RUM, by the hogshead, or larger quantity, best molasses, Muscovado, loaf and lump sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, cocoa, cotton, fall mackarel, Madeira wine, four years old, by the pipe or quarter cask, Lisbon and Liverpool salt; a very large and general assortment of red cedar, which they will sell at a very low price to any person, inclining to purchase the whole, as they intend to drop that branch; they have likewise to sell a pair of BURR MILL-STONES. §8w.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1772.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL GROSS, of Lancaster, deceased, are once more requested to call and settle their Accounts, as Attendance will be given in YORK-TOWN the 29th, 30th, and 31st of *January* instant, at ANDREW NEBBINGER's; and at LANCASTER the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of *February*, at the House he lived in. Those who neglect to call, may depend upon being sued, without Respect to Persons.

HENRY KEPPELE, junior, Executor.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On the 21st of January inst. on the premises,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situate in the township of Easton, in the county of Chester, containing 117 acres, about 60 cleared, 12 whereof meadow, mostly well watered, and more may be made; the woodland is exceeding well timbered, the soil is good for grain or pasture, and the whole is well watered, and in good repair. There are, on said premises, a good dwelling-house, part stone, and part wood, a good log barn and spring-house, and a good orchard. The title is indisputable. The payments will be made easy, and the conditions made known, at the time and place of sale, by

December 23, 1771. ¶ THOMAS TUCKER.

Manor Township, Lancaster County, January 1, 1771.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 19th day of December last, send my waggon with flour to Newport, and gave my waggoner, PHILIP JACOBS, an order to bring me up *Forty* or *Fifty Pounds* in cash from Mr. *James Latimore*, and my neighbour *Jacob Gerber* likewise gave him an order to bring up, for himself and others, *One Hundred Pounds* more from said Mr. *James Latimore*; and whereas the said *Philip Jacobs*, having received the aforesaid cash, bought a horse at Newport, left his waggon five miles on this side of said town, and went off: He is Dutch born, about 30 years of age, about 4 feet 5 inches high, has sandy hair, a copper-red face, white eyebrows, grey eyes, large teeth, and one of his legs crooked: Had on a blanket coat, and a blue great coat over it, halfworn leather breeches, crown boots, and yarn stockings; he speaks better English than Dutch. Whoever apprehends and secures the said *Philip Jacobs*, so that he may be brought to justice, and the money, or the greatest part of it, be recovered, shall have the above reward of TEN POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ HENRY FUNCK.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Vine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, containing in front, on Vine-street, 17 feet, and in length or depth, to Wood-street, 146 feet, whereon is erected a two story brick kitchen. The lot clear of groundrent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the New-Ferry,

‡ MARY ATTMORE.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious three story BRICK HOUSE, in Front-street, a few doors above Arch-street, situated on the front of a deep lot, on which there are several old brick and wooden buildings. The whole is very convenient for a Tavern-keeper, Soapboiler, a board-yard, &c. For particulars, enquire of SUSANNA MORRIS, or BENJAMIN RUSH.

To be SOLD, at a moderate Price,

A GOOD convenient plantation, containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, a high, wholesome and pleasant situation, a comfortable dwelling-house, a barn and other buildings, about 30 acres of bank meadow, and more may be made, 30 or 35 acres of timber swamp meadow, the upland kind for grain, an apple and peach orchard, cherry, and other growing fruit trees, the improved land within good fence, the woodland as well wooded as most, adjoining a navigable water, as it is bounded part by Mantua-creek, lying in the township of Deptford, in Glocester county, and Western Division of the province of New-Jersey, near Mantua-creek Bridge, and the great road leading from Cohansey and Salem to Philadelphia, 13 miles from thence to Cooper's Ferry.

Also to be sold, 50 acres of cedar swamp, well timbered, and the most convenient to get posts and rails for fencing the farms on each side the Delaware river of any I know of, it is situate in the township of Woolwich, in the county and province aforesaid, near opposite Chester, adjoining lands of Lynford Lardner and Samuel Tonkins, within a mile of two good landings, one by Raccoon-creek, near the mouth, and one on the river shore; the said swamp to be sold the whole together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Any person inclining to purchase the plantation, or cedar swamp, may view the premises, and be informed of the conditions of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the aforesaid plantation, JAMES HINCHMAN. § *Thetf.*

Philadelphia, Twelfth-month 12, 1771.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Cresson, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in.

REBECCA CRESSON, Executrix,
JEREMIAH CRESSON,
JAMES CRESSON, } Executors.

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To be SOLD,

A GOOD convenient plantation, containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, a high, wholesome and pleasant situation, a comfortable dwelling-house, a barn and other buildings, about 30 acres of bank meadow, and more may be made, 30 or 35 acres of timber swamp meadow, the upland kind for grain, an apple and peach orchard, cherry, and other growing fruit trees, the improved land within good fence, the woodland as well wooded as most, adjoining a navigable water, as it is bounded part by Mantua-creek, lying in the township of Deptford, in Glocester county, and Western Division of the province of New-Jersey, near Mantua-creek Bridge, and the great road leading from Cohansey and Salem to Philadelphia, 13 miles from thence to Cooper's Ferry.

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Any person inclining to purchase the plantation, or cedar swamp, may view the premises, and be informed of the conditions of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the aforesaid plantation, JAMES HINCHMAN. § *Thetf.*

To be SOLD,

A Tract of LAND, situate on Mantua Creek, in the township of Deptford, in the county of Glocester, containing 4439 acres, well timbered; with a new saw-mill, on an excellent stream, which affords a sufficiency of water to saw in the driest time; with houses, and all other conveniencies, in excellent order for carrying on the business of said mill, and is one of the best situations in that part of the country, in a thick settled neighbourhood, contiguous to a good transportation, being five miles from a good landing on Timber Creek, and four miles from a landing on said Mantua Creek, twelve miles from the town of Glocester, and ten from Ladd's Cove.

30 acres of cedar swamp, on a run called Still-run, part thereof extraordinary good, having never been worked in; also 84 acres of pine land, well timbered, adjoining the same, and but four miles distant from the abovesaid mill.

60 acres of cedar swamp, that has not been worked in, situate in the township of Deptford, on the Main branch of Morris's River, called Scotland Branch, nearly adjoining Jacob Frease's saw-mill.

104 acres and a half of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, on a branch of Great Egg-harbour river, called Faraway, it lies contiguous to a good transportation, being about three miles from said river; it lies in three surveys, and may be divided to suit the purchasers.

20 acres of tide meadow improved, of the richest and best quality, all under good bank, and part of it fit for grass seed, at the mouth of Raccoon Creek, nearly opposite the town of Chester.

1000 acres on Absecon Beach, affording very good pasture, and is an extraordinary place for raising and keeping cattle, horses, and sheep, and part thereof well timbered with red cedar.

835 acres on Brigantine Beach, having the like advantages; also a dwelling-house and other improvements.

1500 acres of land and marsh, the greatest part thereof the best kind of salt marsh, lying on the west side of Great Egg-harbour River, and on Gibson's Creek, and is an excellent place for raising and keeping stock; it lies in several surveys adjoining each other, and may be divided to suit several purchasers; there is also on said place a dwelling-house, with some improvements, and one of the best fishing-places on Great Egg-harbour River, where is caught great quantities of Rock, Perch, &c.

Also a tract of very good land, pleasantly situated on the River Delaware, in Sussex county, a little above Easton and Philipsburgh, and near the Marble Mountain, containing 185 acres, well timbered, part thereof improved, and is the plantation whereon Mordecai Winter lives; bounded by lands now or late belonging to Isaac and Joseph de Cow, Thomas Wetherill, and Daniel Smith.

6 acres on said Marble Mountain, some part thereof well timbered, and a large quarry of good marble therein, nearly opposite Easton; bounded by lands late Col. Daniel Coxe's, and by Delaware River, and lies very convenient to transport marble down said river to Philadelphia.

The purchasers paying part of the money down, may have time for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security, if required. Any person inclining to purchase, may depend on an indefeasible title, from HANNAH LADD, near Woodbury, in Glocester county, New-Jersey, of whom the terms of sale may be known.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of JOHN LADD, Esq; late of said county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, to be adjusted; and such who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to the aforesaid

HANNAH LADD, Executrix.

Just imported in the ship Britannia, Captain Falconer, and other vessels lately from England, and sold on the lowest terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his store, in Water-street, the second door above Chestnut-street, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongst which are a variety of coarse and fine broadcloths; double milled drabs; kerseys and plains; blue, green, red and cloth coloured halfthicks; blue, red and cloth coloured duffils; striped blanketing; forrest cloths; fine Bath coatings and frizes; white, green and cloth coloured baize; blue and grey fearnought; 7-8ths and 6-qr. naps and bearskins; 7-8ths and 6-qr. spotted swanskin; scarlet and red serges; red, scarlet and embossed flannels; superfine white flannels; striped linceys; 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. and 10-qr. rose-blankets; worsted and hair plush; British and German ozenbrigs and ticklenburgs; brown roll and hessens; brown and white Russia and Irish sheetings; 7-8ths brown and white Irish and Dutch dowlas; Marseilles bed quilts; Venetian corded poplins; masqueraded ditto; striped and plain camblets; hairbines; broad and narrow dorsetteens; double and single worsted damask; shaloons and rattinets; durants and tammies; blue, green, pink, crimson and brown calimancoes; black and cloth coloured velvets and velverets; black and blue everlastings; black and blue serge denim; scarlet and cloth coloured cloaks and cardinals; yard-wide, 5-qr. and 6-qr. muslins and humhums; boys, youths, and mens felt hats; sailors bound ditto; white and brown Russia drilling; ravens duck; 3-qr. 7-8ths, and yard-wide Irish linens; 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard-wide, and yard 3-8ths linen and cotton checks; 3-qr. and 7-8ths English bed tick; 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flanders bed tick; wool, cotton and tow cards; F and FF gunpowder; shot; bar lead; frying pans; English steel, A. C. No. 3; 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; pepper, &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A PLANTATION, situate on Rancocas Creek (well known by the name of the Spaw) near Mount-holly, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, containing about 158 acres, be the same more or less, with a good frame house thereon, and stone cellar under the same, a good kitchen, and other outhouses; 50 acres whereof drained meadow, in good bank; and an extraordinary spaw-spring near the house, none to exceed it perhaps in America. Also a lot of ground in Philadelphia, situate on the south side of Cedar-street, beginning at the corner of a lane on the side aforesaid, and extends along the said street about 225 feet, and back 300 feet, containing by computation 3 acres, with 2 tenements, and a good barrack stable thereon; the one a brick house, 2 stories high, with a well of good water at the door; is now occupied as a tavern; the other a frame ditto, one story, all in good tenantable repair, and may be rented for 30l. per ann. part of the aforesaid lot is subject to a groundrent of 30s. sterl. per annum; the whole being part of the real estate of John Hatkinson, late of Mount-holly, deceased. Any person inclining to purchase the latter, may enquire concerning the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to James Bringhurst, or John Bispham, at Richard Parker's, in Philadelphia, or the Executors; or to view the plantation, may apply to Elizabeth Hatkinson, in Mount-holly, and know the terms of sale, by applying to either ELIZABETH HATKINSON, Executrix, or JOHN HINCHMAN, Executor. ¶ 6 W.

HENRY KEPPELE, junior.

Has imported in the last Ships from ENGLAND,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell upon the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at his Store the Corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, opposite the Friends Burial Ground. Tbc. 6 W.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on Saturday, the 30th of November, 1771, from the subscriber, living in Moyamensing township, a BAY FILLEY, or MARE COLT, about 18 months old, very large of her age, also very gentle. Whoever takes up said Filley, and will deliver her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, from ZACHARIAS NIEMAN. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.